

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Mint Master



1792 HALF DISME

July 2025
Volume 73 Issue 7

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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The following appointed positions were approved and/or will be determined by our new President at our January meeting:

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — July 2024

Casey Hackford-Peer

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Happy July

I hope everyone found last months presentation interesting despite the technical difficulties. Thank you to everyone that brought their kids/grandkids to the club to learn about our beloved hobby. It is so important to get the next generation interested in coins.

This month is our annual picnic at Sugarhouse Park. Information about the picnic can be found on the next page. It will most likely be hot and sunny so plan accordingly and I hope to see you all there.

Thank You

Casey Hackford-Peer

Contents & Agenda For July 8, 2025

In this issue

Greetings - Casey Hackford-Peer

Mini Exhibit - None/Picnic

News & Views - Picnic

Coin Quiz - Picnic

Refreshments - U:NS / Picnic

US Half Cents 1840-1849

Late Date Saint Gaudens \$20's

What is a Disme

Editors Message / Mt Rarities

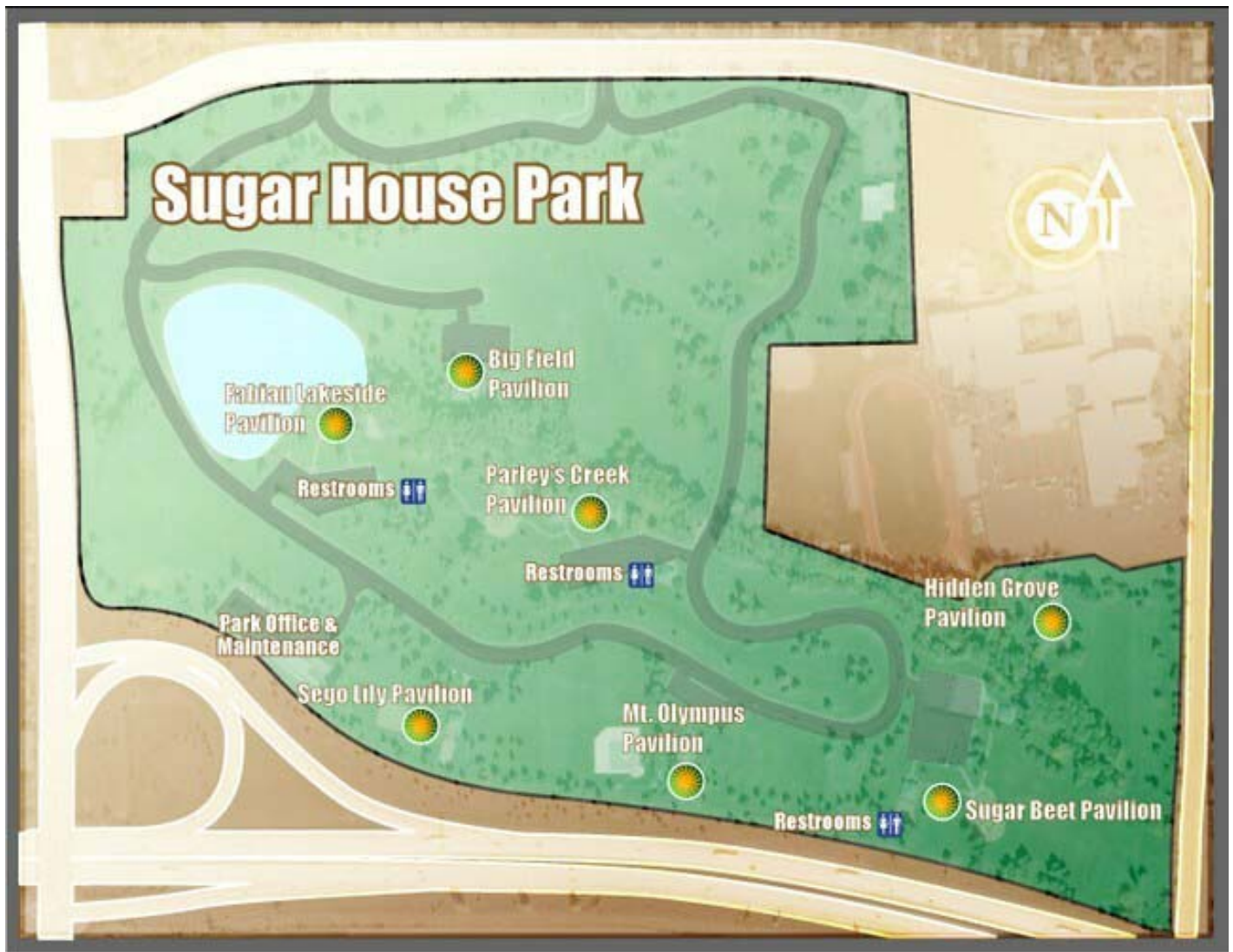
Coin Quiz

Book Review

Meeting , July 8, 2025, 6PM

Meeting location

Sugarhouse Park—Salt Lake City UT



#

PICNIC DETAILS FOR JULY

Note—We are back at the Fabian Pavilion this year!

Dinner is at Sugar House Park

Start time **6PM**

The club will provide the main course BBQ, Water, Condiments and Buns

Members with last names A-N please bring salads

Members with last name M-Z please bring deserts

Single members please bring chips

Everyone is responsible for bringing their own plates and utensils and if you wish your own tablecloth. #

Half Cents 1840-1849 How Many & Why?

Douglas Nyholm

I recently read an article in the Summer 2025 FUN TOPICS magazine published by the FUN Club in Florida entitled "Half Cents 1840-1857" by R.W. Julian. Half cents minted in the years 1840-1849 and also in 1852 have always fascinated me. Until recently their mintage was never listed in the Red Book other than "Proof Only." In a way they are similar to Seated half dollars minted from 1879-1890 with very small mintages. Personally I was able to assemble a complete set of the half dollars but the half cents were never a possibility for me. Most of the halves had mintages just over 5,000 to a high of 12,000 which is quite small but the half cents all have mintages much much smaller and known survivors number well less than 100 of each date. Additionally they were all struck in proof format only with Red Book values in PF-60 beginning at \$4,000 each.

I first pulled several books on the subject from my library for additional research, most notably several books written by Walter Breen which included his massive encyclopedia on U.S. coins, his Encyclopedia on Half Cents and finally his book on early Colonial and U.S. Proof coins. The current 2026 Red Book for the first time attempts to list mintages or rather known or estimated coins. They call their listing a mintage but I believe this is inaccurate as it is only an estimate. The numbers listed as mintages vary significantly from Q. David Bowers 1995 Red Book on half cents and large cents and where either numbers (or estimates) were sourced from I have no idea nor is any information given.

I first thought about expanding this article to include the entire history of the half cent but with 10 pounds of books and over a thousand pages of information on the subject I quickly decided to limit this article on just those dates 1840-1849 and 1852 lest this article turn into another book.

To begin with for a brief history of the Half Cent, which began in 1793, it was one of the first denominations to be authorized and actually had a usefulness as our country's smallest denomination. It was coined virtually every year from 1793 to 1811. Generally the demand for the lowly half cent had diminished and none were coined from 1812 until 1823. The reason for re-starting their coinage is not clear as the demand for the denomination was still very weak. Then again in 1836 their production was again halted. At this time the government had a large stockpile on hand of which only small amounts would trickle out until late in 1848 at which time the supply had shrunk to only a few thousand coins. In the fall of 1849 the mint ordered enough blanks to coin over 127,000 new half cents. Again, it is still not clear as to why since circulation of half cents was still minimal and they weren't really needed for commerce. However production re-started in 1849 until the end of the half cent in 1857 along with the large cent. The only exception was the proof only year of 1852. Annual production for these later years was small, under 100,000 coins each year with 1851 and 1853 when mintage figures slightly topped 100,000.

This brings us back to the Proof only years of 1840-1848 with a small proof issue in 1849 along with some circulation strikes and the anomaly of proofs in 1852. Why were they even coined at all and why was their proof mintage so small? Additionally a small number of restrikes were made at two separate times in subsequent years.

The following table shows mintage estimates according to several different sources.



Date	Bowers estimated mintage	Bowers Estimated Pop	2026 Red Book Mintage/ Esimate	Breen Proof mintage	Proof 63 Red Book Value
1840 Orig	125-200	20-25	15-20	17	\$8,250
1840 1st Restrike		7-9	12-17		\$7,500
1840 2nd restrike		1-17	12-17		\$7,500
1841 Orig	150-250	35-50	75	24	\$7,500
1841 1st restrike		5-7	15-18		\$8,750
1841 2nd restrike		10-12	*		\$8,000
1842 Orig	120-180	15-20	20	12	\$10,000
1842 1st restrike		15-20	27		\$4,100
1842 2nd restrike		20-25	*		\$4,100
1843 Orig	125-200	25-35	21	17?	\$9,000
1843 1st restrike		30-35	30		\$8,000
1843 2nd restrike		7-9	*		\$8,000
1844 Orig	120-180	19-24	16	16	\$12,500
1844 1st restrike		7-9	30		\$6,000
1844 2nd restrike		14-17	*		\$6,000
1845 Orig	110-170	16-20	15	11	\$17,000
1845 1st restrike		8-10	20		\$6,000
1845 2nd restrike		12-14	*		\$6,000
1846 Orig	125-200	20-25	18	13	\$10,000
1846 1st restrike		5-7	20		\$7,500
1846 2nd restrike		14-17	*		\$7,500
1847 Orit	200-300	20-25	20	14	\$7,750
1847 1st restrike		3-4	27		\$6,000
1847 2nd restrike		30-	*		\$6,000

Date	Bowers estimated mintage	Bowers Estimated Pop	2026 Red Book Mintage	Breen Proof mintage	Proof 63 Red Book Value
1848 Orig	150-225	15-20	15	11	\$12,000
1848 1st restrike		30-35	30		\$4,100
1848 2nd restrike		10-12	*		\$4,100
1849 Orig SD	70-90	12-14	12	11	\$12,000
1849 Orig LD		18-22	5		\$33,000
1849 Restrike					\$6,000
1852 Orig	225-325	5	15	?	\$500,000
1852 Sm Berries Restrike		100-125	2-3		\$6,000
1852 Lg Berries Restrike		10-15	60*		\$150,000
1852 1st restrike			*		\$6,000
1852 2nd Restrike			*		\$6,000

This table indicates just how much the information contradicts itself especially when mintages are concerned. As far as I know there are no official government records existing for mintages and especially for restrike mintages. It would appear that for most issues, as stated earlier show well less than 50 coins were struck, Adding in the restrikes possibly a bit higher for totals.

The books I used for my research range from current to decades old. When it comes to research on these half cent dates the information contained within their covers is all relatively similar. Differences are generally related to estimates as the technology for accounting for new specimens coming to market or being located are better as well as enhanced reporting. Generally new finds are rare and occur only once or twice within a several year period. Walter Breen's "Half Cent Encyclopedia" published in 1983 gives only general estimates and provenance of certain dates and those in well known collections. Rarity factors are given and virtually all have a rarity of 6 or 7 with a couple listed as R8. His next book is his Encyclopedia on U.S. Coins which was published in 1988 which elaborates a bit on known coins but does not really have an actual estimate on individual dates known or survivors. Finally in Breen's revised 1989 book on Colonial and U.S. Proof coins he does estimate the proofs thought to have been struck but nothing is stated or separated originals vs. restrikes struck in later years. I have also referred to Ira and Larry Goldbergs auction in 2014 of the "Missouri Collection" one of the only known complete collection of Half Cents 1793-1857 by variety which included the finest known of most coins but again no mintage or survivor information was given. It however was a magnificent collection to behold. In Kevin Flynn's book on U.S. Mint Restrikes published in 2022 has no population list

on estimates are given but he does list PCGS population reports as shown below.

Date	Original	Restrikes (Both)
1840	16	18
1841	48	14
1842	8	23
1843	25	19
1844	15	18
1845	12	17
1846	12	19
1847	14	28
1848	18	29
1849	12	19
1852	1	67

Of course with certified population reports there is always the chance of re-submissions but with a number this small that number is also probably quite small. The two interesting anomalies in the chart is the high number of 1841 original certifications of for which I have no explanation and the single 1852 original. This can be explained as only 4-5 originals were struck and a single certified coin can be understood. The Missouri collection contained this single certified coin. Its being an original is however disputed.

Finally in Q. David Bowers Red Book guide on Half Cent and Large Cents published in 2015 survival estimates are given for all dates in small numbers usually several dozen each for original and restrikes. However he also lists the estimated Proof mintages generally between 125-250 range. To me this seems unlikely and way to high. First during these years proofs were minted in very limited amounts, rarely, if ever exceeding 50 coins per year. Also surviving estimates seem to be closer to what the mintage might have been owing to the fact that most of these coins were struck for collectors, and to trade for Washington pieces by mint officials who desired them for the mint cabinet collection. More on this later.



Large Berries



Small Berries

Another table listed below is from the PCGS CoinFact web page showing estimates on original/restrikes mintages.

Date	Original	Restrike / Both
1840	18	20
1841	24	16
1842	15	27
1843	21	30
1844	16	30
1845	15	20
1846	18	20
1847	20	27
1848	15	30
1849	5	12/15
1852	1	60



For 1849 two different restrike dates were shown. This is because in addition to the rare original two restrikes were also struck in similar fashion to the 1840-1848 restrikes. In regard to the unique 1852 possibly more than a single original proof may eventually be found but none have been traced or confirmed. Also the unique 1852 original in the Missouri cabinet is disputed even in the auction catalogue description.

To restate the reasons for striking these proof half cents during the years 1840-1849 several theories have been put forward including the following. Special strikes for connected collectors, strikes used for trading to collectors/people for rare Washington historical medals which officials at the mint desired to obtain, inclusion into very limited proof sets and gifts for foreign dignitaries and special people.

In summary half cents from 1840-49 are available today only to wealthy collectors and sold by major auctions. One of each date, no matter if original or a restrike, would easily cost over \$100,000 and possibly double that depending upon condition. It has been reported that only 2-3 collectors have ever attempted a complete set consisting of an original and both restrikes.

No matter what, they make an interesting collection few collectors will ever achieve and they are almost unique in the history of numismatics.

Reverse die #1 - Large Berries used on all 1840-1848 and 1849 Small Date Original proof strikings. Note on a previous page the distinct difference of berry size in the wreath. Also noted on the next page the difference in the ribbon on the bow at the bottom of the wreath.

Reverse die #2 - Easily identifiable from the small berry size. This was used on all half cent restrikes

Reverse die #2a - Also identifiable by the small berry size. Additional die scratches most easily seen near the rim next to RICA in AMERICA. This is noticeable on all 2nd restrikes. Other minute die lines/scratches are also visible.

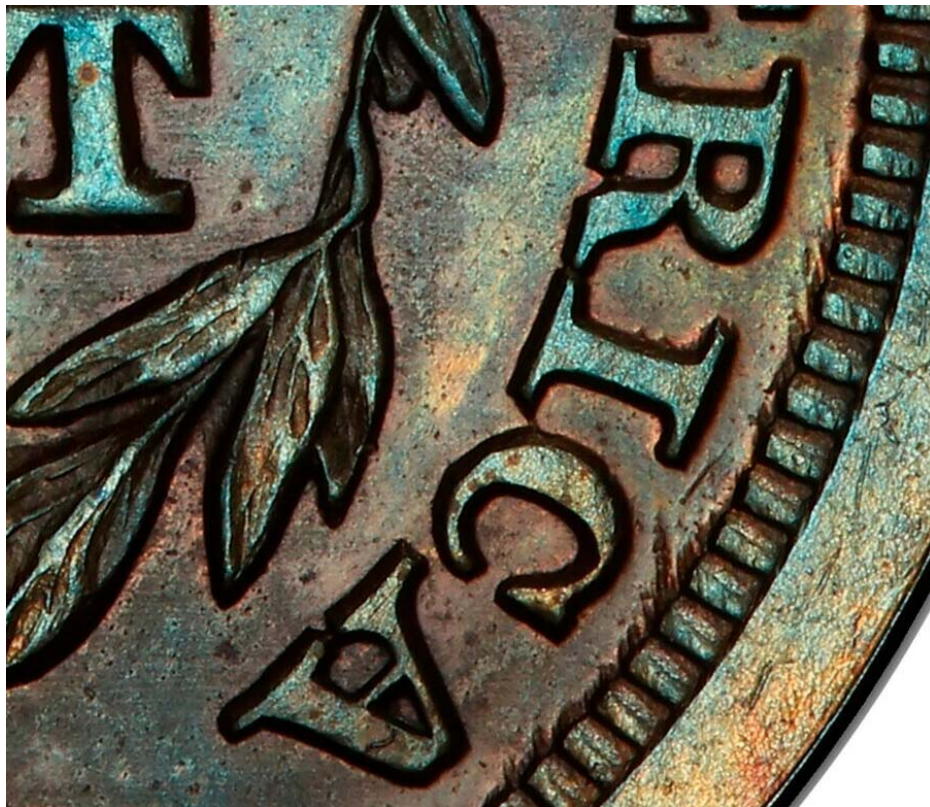
The 1852 half cent is very controversial. All 1852 half cents were struck in proof only like the 1840-1848 issues. However several different reverse dies were used with a single obverse die unlike the earlier dates. All original 1840-1848 half cents classified as originals used a reverse with large berries while both restrikes used a reverse with small berries. This however has been questioned by many experts regarding the 1852 issue. Breen stated that he believed the large berry coin is a restrike. He also believes this is due to planchet weight as it is of a closer weight to the mint standards. A lot of the restrikes both 1852 and earlier have greater weight differences due to their later striking and non-compliance to an exact mint weight standard. This controversy may never be solved or meet with 100% agreement among experts so as of now some consider the 1852 large berry coin to be an original while others do not.



Original Die bow characteris-



Restrike Die bow characteristics



Easily identifiable die scratches near the denticles next to RICA in AMERICA on the 2nd restrikes

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1929-1932 St. Gaudens Double Eagles

Doug Nyholm



The years 1929-1932 contain some of the rarest dates in the Saint Gaudens \$20 gold coin series. Very few collectors unless they are very wealthy will ever attempt to collect these dates which depending upon condition could easily reach \$1 million dollars. These coins are another anomaly in numismatics that even though mintages generally are moderate the survival rate is very low. The stock market crash of 1929 plunged the country into the great depression and for numismatics culminated in President Roosevelt taking the country off the gold standard in 1933. All gold coins were mandated to be turned into the government. There was a not well known clause which did exempt rare and collectable gold coins but in the depths of the depression most people owning any rare dates generally did not know they were rare, did not collect them, or they were very patriotic and did what the president asked. I shudder to think just how

many Dahlonega, Charlotte or other early rare gold coins went into the melting pot. I have heard that the Secretary of the Treasury, William Woodin, who was a collector, managed to glean certain rarities for his personal collection. Back to the dates of 1929-32 when people struggled with the depression just to survive and a nickel for an apple was even hard to afford not many people had a \$20 gold coin in their pockets. Demand for gold coins in general was very low following World War I and actually very few people even owned a gold coin.

During these last years of production of gold coins demand again, was very low. The mints continued to produce gold coinage during the 1920's as the U.S. was the only major country to continue on the gold standard after the end of World War I. After WWI significant amounts of U.S. gold coins were exported to hoards of wealthy European individuals and not as many as thought directly to governments.

In 1925 Great Britain re-established a gold standard but specifically prohibited issuance of gold sovereigns for circulation but instead required anyone purchasing gold to do so with 400 ounce bars. People in Europe became distrustful of paper currency and where possible began hoarding gold. France, the second largest central bank holder of gold after the U.S. refused to strike or release gold coins after the war.

By 1931 European speculators and gold hoarders were looking for ways to profit from the international currency turmoil with no local European countries striking gold and the average persons inability to purchase 400 ounce ingots many turned to the U.S. for gold coins. A report from Feb. 1 1932 in the Wall Street Journal stated that the withdrawal of gold coinage from the U.S. topped \$5 million a week. These transactions were conducted largely by U.S. banks who charged a premium for each transaction. The only gold coins available were from the U.S. and South Africa. The 400 ounce bars weighing about 25 pounds and the bullion weight value was \$8,286 and with fees cost would be near \$8,300. (Put me down for several of them LOL) Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 permanently, The total amount of gold coins shipped to Europe in 1931/32 totaled \$37 million. For many years in the late 20th century much of the coinage which went to Europe during the 1920's and 1930's trickled back into the U.S. much of it finding its way into collections.

Of the 4,660,000 Double Eagles coins were minted from 1930-1933 and not a single coin was released to a Federal Reserve Bank for ordinary circulation or international trade. Those that did escape the melting pot

did so either by written request to the mint or walk up request to the coiners cage at the mints themselves. If not for the treasurer's distribution in this manner to collectors and the payouts and individual requests there would not be a single coin available today.

1929 begins the late dates scarcity and is the most common of the group. The actual mintage was 1,779,750 but estimates of survivors range from 60 to several hundred. Fewer than 300 coins have been certified by both PCGS and NGC including possible resubmissions. About 40 pieces were discovered in England in 1984. Like most of the other dates most have survived in some grade of uncirculated condition with at least one in MS-65. Current price for the 1929 in MS-63 is over \$50k.



The next of the late date Saints is the 1930-S. Only San Francisco struck Saints in 1930 and only 74,000 were minted. The 1930-S is the rarest of the late dates (of course excluding the 1933) and only the 1927-D and Ultra High Relief coins are rarer. An estimated 40-45 coins exist today. Virtually none are known below MS-60 and those that show wear were most likely mis-handled or carried as a pocket piece. None were ever released to circulation and a number may have been re-patriated from Europe in the 1960's. Current value is \$156K.

The 1931-D coins was struck primarily for export but were never actually exported. Surviving examples are estimated between 100-150. A hoard of 15-20 pieces was discovered in the mid-west in 1984 most of which graded MS-63. Mintage was 106,500 and a current coin in MS-63 is around \$115k.

Other than the 1933 coin of which books have been written comes the last collectable date of 1932. The country was in the midst of the Great Depression and only Philadelphia struck any \$20 gold coins. 1,101,750 were struck and PCGS and NCG combined have only certified about 115 coins virtually all in mint condition. Value for a MS-63 example is about \$135k.

In conclusion these dates are very rare and beyond the reach of most collectors. They for the most part were never released to the public or circulation and those that escaped did so to connected people who visited the counter and the mint itself. The majority of these coins were relegated to the melting pot and currently reside at the West Point depository in the form of gold ingots. Occasionally a date or two finds its way into a major auction but it is extremely rare to ever see a complete date set from 1929-1932 together. They are definitely in the realm of very wealthy collector and only in the dreams of the average collector. Most collectors are not even aware of just how rare they are.

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Highlights from The Cleveland Lake Collection



1895 Dollar
PR64 PCGS. CAC



1827 Half Eagle
MS62 PCGS. CAC



1842 Half Eagle
Small Letters
MS66 PCGS



1908 Indian Half Eagle
PR67 NGC. CAC



1801 Eagle
MS64 PCGS. CAC



1913 Eagle
PR65 PCGS



1856-O Double Eagle
XF40 NGC



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MS61 PCGS. CAC



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WHAT IS A DISME?

And how is it pronounced?

Doug Nyholm



One of the first coins to be minted by the United States were the “Half Dismes” and “Dismes” of 1792. They are both highly collectable with the Half Disme being minted to the extent of about 1,500 pieces and actually placed into circulation. On the other hand the Disme denomination never proceeded beyond that of a pattern with only three of them known in silver and another 20-30 in copper.

Irregardless of what they were and how they circulated the spelling of DISME is certainly unique and interesting. Over the years I have researched this spelling and pronunciation and still cringe when I hear someone pronounce it as “DIZ-ME.” This was never how it was pronounced and collectors and non-collectors today look at the spelling and think it should be pronounced phonetically just as it is spelled. I looked up several common words in our language today and if they were pronounced like they were spelled it would make you look uneducated. Some of these words are listed below:

- Pneumonia
- Colonel
- Often
- Café
- Chocolate
- Buffet
- Chaos

Researching definitions and information of the word “DISME” yielded the following data:

- ♦ Disme - A French word derived from “decimus” meaning tenth.
- ♦ It is either pronounced as “DEEM” or “DIME”
- ♦ The correct phonetic spelling is “Dahym”
- ♦ It is not known for sure how Americans would have pronounced it in 1792 but most likely it would be as we pronounce Dime today and likely not the European or French pronunciation of Deem.
- ♦ All sources were in agreement that it should be and never was pronounced “Diz-mee”

Below is pictured the very rare DISME of which only 3 are known in silver and approximately 20– 30 patterns in copper.



**The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and
upcoming Utah coin shows**

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

U.S. Mint Rarities

Recently I purchased a MS-70 2024 Silver Eagle with a “Star” privy mark. I do not collect Silver Eagles by a date/variety set but I am aware of the sets popularity and with possibly hundreds of thousands of collectors who avidly collect them. I thought other than the scarce Proof 2020-W with the V75 privy mark the 2024 “star” edition may be a good investment. After all, the U.S. Mint does not create rarities or at least stresses that this is not part of their marketing plan. We are all aware that in recent years they have created a number of limited mintages of special coins, special strikes, special finishes and now Privy marked coinage. Now began 2025 with another Silver Eagle with a special “Eagle” privy mark has been released. The 2020-W Privy marked eagle had a limited mintage of just 74,742 while the 2024 Star had a mintage of 500,000 and the 2025 Eagle has also a reported mintage of 500,000. I thought that this might become a yearly item but now the mint has announced and just released a second 2025 Silver Eagle with a privy mark. This one commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Army. Additionally in the June 23 issue of Coin World additional privy marks were announced by the mint. In addition to the Army privy mark one for the Navy and one for the Marines are planned for later in 2025. Each to be struck at a different mint and each to have a limited mintage of 100,000 coins. This essentially creates “so-called” rarities that creates a set that only 100,000 collectors out of many more possible collectors who now cannot complete a set. The end result are coins that will potentially only increase greatly in price, I believe rather rapidly.



Already on EBay the Army privy marked Silver Eagle coin is being offered for a pre-release price of \$995 each. Will you add these mint created rarities to your collection in order to keep or maintain a complete set of Silver Eagles? So much for Mint created rarities, will these Silver Eagles be just the beginning of additional mint rarities and just the tip of the iceberg of future issues? What do you think?

Doug Nyholm

On the following page are examples of the current and announced privy marked Silver Eagles.



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Thanks to Bruce Griggs our curator for this months prizes

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Web fed Federal Reserve Banknotes

- Which series years were Web-fed notes produced? Check all that apply.
 - 1988-A
 - 1993
 - 1995
 - 1998
- Which Federal Reserve Bank Had Web-fed Star notes produced?
 - Chicago
 - Boston
 - Boston
 - Atlanta
- How many total Web-fed notes were produced in total?
 - 98,232,200
 - 308,480,000
 - 996,001,000
 - 1,698,2000
- Of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, how many issued Web-fed notes?
 - 6
 - 7
 - 9
 - All
- Which denominations were printed on the Web fed press?
 - One Dollar
 - Five Dollar
 - Ten Dollar
 - Twenty Dollar
- How do you identify a Web-fed note?
 - Block Numbers
 - Plate Numbers
 - Micro-Printing
 - Series Date

You will have to fire up your internet or get your currency books out for the answers to this months quiz. The reason is that there will be a article about Web-fed notes in the August Mint Master with all the answers. They shouldn't be too hard to find if you can't wait. Doug

UNS 2025 Monthly Schedule

May UNS Birthday Bourse	June Youth Night—Dave Andrews NUTS Coin Show	July Picnic	August Speaker—TBA Treasure Hunt—Metal Decting
September Auction	October UNS Coin Show Speaker—TBA	November Speaker—TBA	December Christmas Dinner

The By-Laws were amended to verify that incoming Officers and Board members would be sworn in during our December Holiday meeting after our biannual elections. #

NEW MEMBERS

None Reported

BOOK REVIEW

Doug Nyholm

World's Columbian Exposition Chicago

Steve A. Starlust

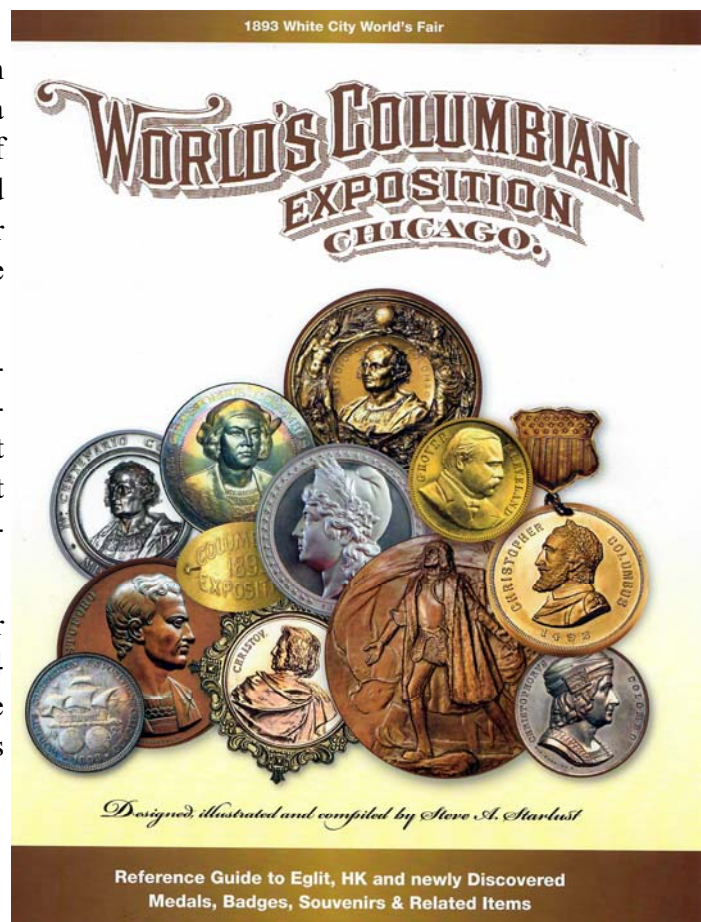
My latest acquisition is a book entitled "Worlds Columbian Exposition Chicago." This book was written by Steve A. Starlust which is an updated work from one last published in the 1960's. This book is divided into four main groups of material . First are the Eglit references which refer to the previous authors work from the 1960's. Next a large section entitled "New Discoveries" followed and "Ribbons" and finally a sampling of Souvenirs.

This book is illustrated in full color with many of the items professionally enhanced to show them just like the day they were issued.

Virtually everything ever associated with this World's Fair is depicted, each with a reference number and a brief description of the item. Anyone who has ever collected anything from the Chicago Exposition or desires to will certainly find it within the covers of this book.

There is a great pictorial section of the tickets issued for admittance as well as elongates, which were introduced for the first time at the fair. Generally this is a great historical reference to the Chicago Exposition of 1892-93.

The book is soft cover printed in full color on heavyweight paper and consists of 304 pages packed with images. It is available from Kolbe & Fanning Numismatic books for \$75 or elsewhere on the internet.





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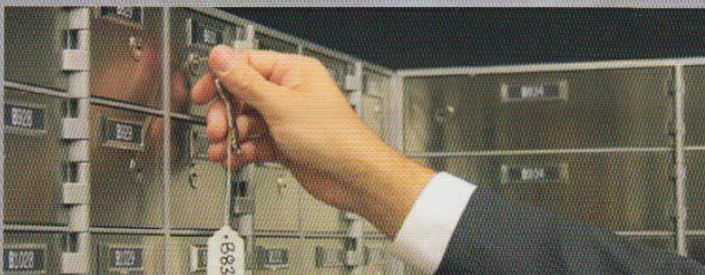
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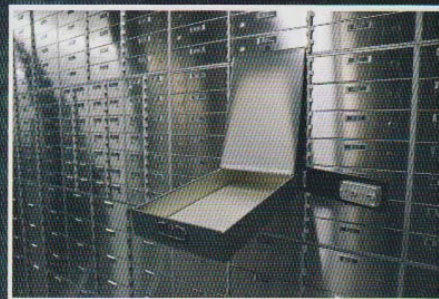
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MEMBER PRICING

BOX SIZE	MONTH	YEAR
3" x 5" x 22"	\$40.00	\$300
3" X 10" x 22"	\$50.00	\$500
5" x 10" x 22"	\$80.00	\$800
10" X 10" x 22"	\$120.00	\$1,200
30" x 60" x 22"	\$450	\$5000

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the “Utah Numismatic Society”

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants: _____

Address: _____

E-Mail: _____

Phone Number: _____

Signature: _____

ANNUAL DUES

\$30 Family

\$20 Adult

\$5 Junior / Under 18

*By signing this application I
acknowledge that I have never
been convicted of a felony.*

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

Quiz Answers

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 74th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled “The Mint Master” contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the ‘Counterfeit Corner,’ ‘Book Reviews,’ ‘Young Numismatists,’ as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual “Youth Night” and “Summer Picnic.”

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

**Answers will be in next months
MintMaster due to an article
on Web-fed notes to appear in
August.**